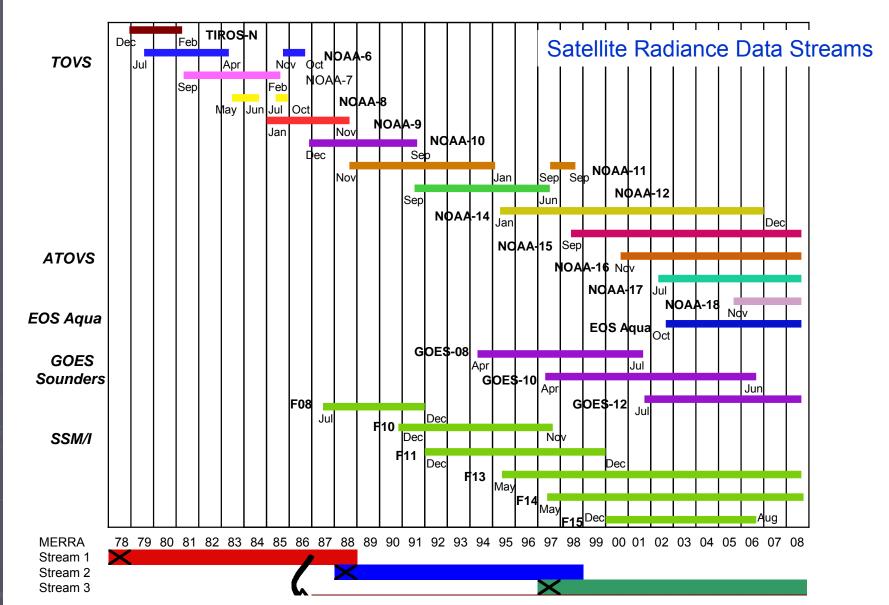
Validation, Water and Energy Global Modeling and Assimilation Office

- ► Overview and Status
- Some early results
- Monitoring (time permitting)

Presented by Michael Bosilovich, GSFC, January 5, 2009

NASA's Modern Era Retrospective-analysis for Research and Applications (MERRA)

- Retrospective-analyses use a fixed Global Atmospheric Model and Data Assimilation System to analyze the historical satellite and conventional data records into a continuous global gridded data set including a multitude of ancillary weather and climate diagnostics
- MERRA uses the latest release of the GMAO Global Earth Observing System Data Assimilation System (GEOS-5) and will analyze the period from 1979 – present, assimilating satellite radiances and conventional observations
- ➤ A NASA contribution to CCSP Synthesis and Assessment Product 1.3: Re-analyses of historical climate data for key atmospheric features. Implications for attribution of causes of observed change.



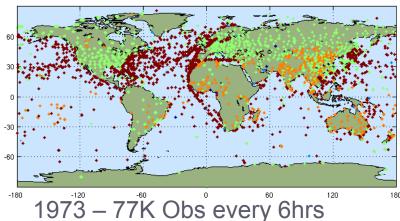
MERRA will analyze radiances from these satellites, and also several satellite retrieved data products as well as conventional observations (e.g. sondes)

The Changing Observing System

07-Jan-1973 12UTC All data: 77098 observations

all lat; all lon; all lev; all kt; all kx; all gcx; all gch /data/austin/b500_swp_73/all_ods_workdir/SAVE_ODS/b500_swp_73.ana.obs.19730107_12z.ods

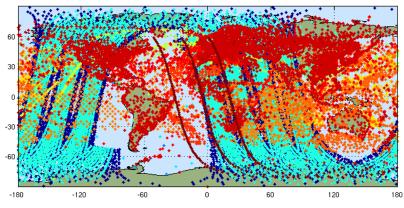
Observation Locations



07-Jan-1979 12UTC All data: 325765 observations

all lat; all lon; all lev; all kt; all kx; all gcx; all gch /data/austin/b500_swp_73/all_ods_workdin/SAVE_ODS/b500_swp_73.ana.obs.19790107_12z.ods

Observation Locations

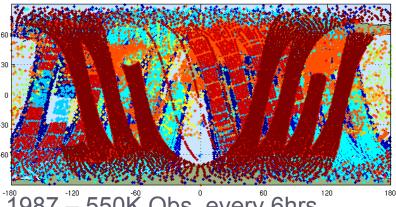


1979 - 325K Obs every 6hrs

02-Aug-1987 12UTC All data: 550602 observations

all lat; all lon; all lev; all kt; all kx; all qcx; all qch/data/austin/b500_b10p9_84/all_ods_workdir/b500_b10p9_84.ana.obs.19870802_12z.ods

Observation Locations

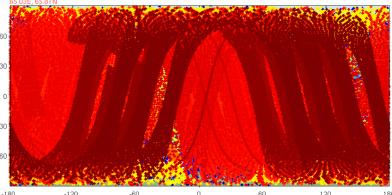


1987 – 550K Obs every 6hrs

07-Jan-2006 12UTC All data: 4217655 observations

all lat; all lon; all lev; all kt; all kx; all qcx; all qch/data/austin/d5 b10p9stab12_jan06/all_ods_workdir/d5_b10p9stab12_jan06.ana.obs.20060107_12z.ods

Observation Locations



2006 – 4.2M Obs every 6hrs

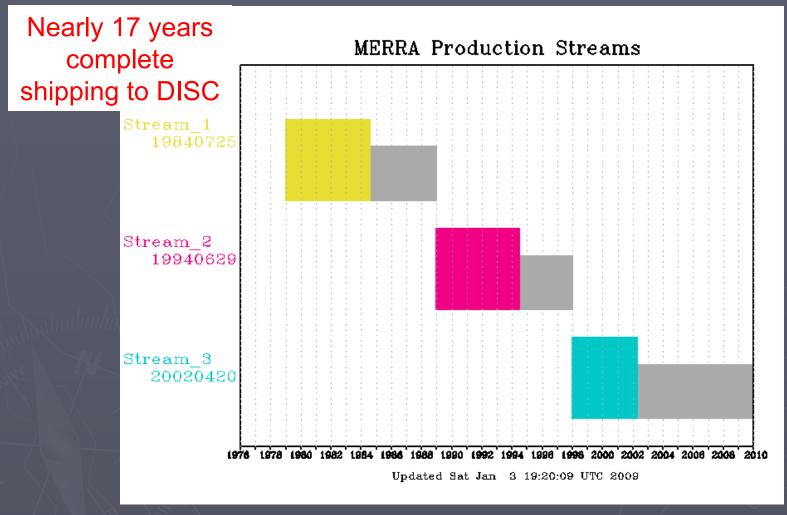
NASA's Modern Era Retrospective-analysis for Research and Applications (MERRA)

- Objective: To improve the water cycle representation in reanalyses, and support NASA Earth science and application activities
- ▶ 1979-present (continuing as it is feasible)
- ▶ ½° horizontal resolution (72 model levels, sfc-strat)
- ▶ 1 hourly surface and 2D diagnostic data
- 6 hourly 3-Dimensional atmospheric analysis
- > 150 Tbs online storage, many portals
- Production Began May 2008 (complete Fall-2009)
- ► Home http://gmao.gsfc.nasa.gov/merra/
- Data http://disc.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/MDISC/
- Discussion http://merra-reanalysis.blogspot.com/

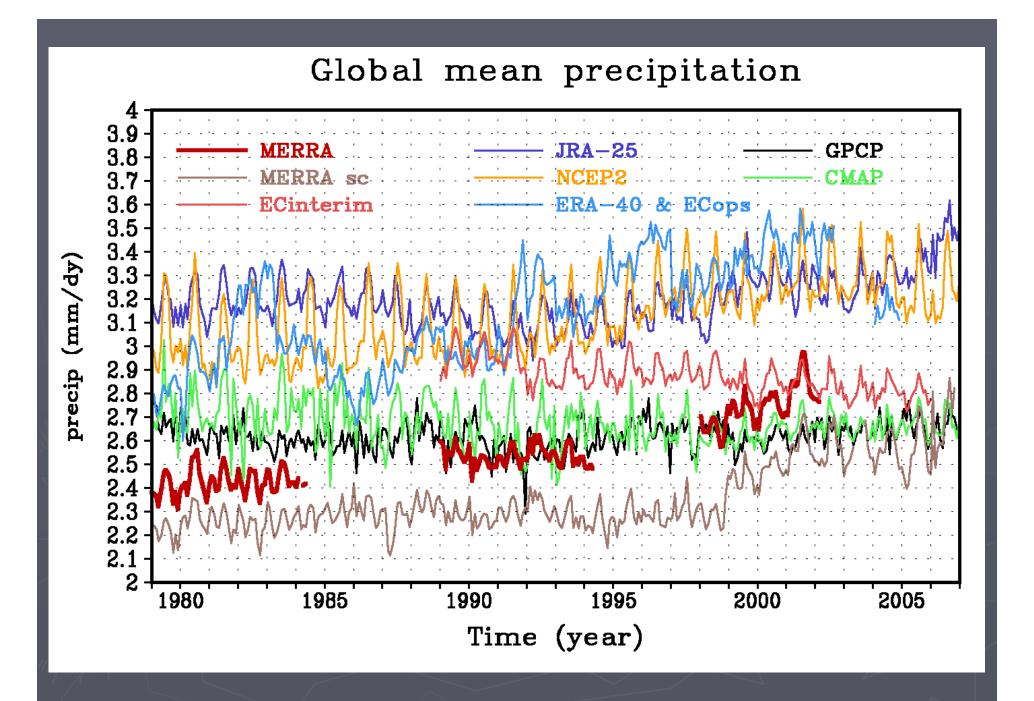
MERRA Validation

- ► Experiment Review, Nov 2007
- Included Short Experiments at native resolution (9 months was the longest)
 - Long experiment with coarse resolution (Scout)
- Radiation, clouds, precipitation, surface temperature, UTH, general circulation
- Data sources: SRB, CERES, MODIS, GPCP existing reanalyses
- ► Increments (e.g. P-E), Indian Monsoon

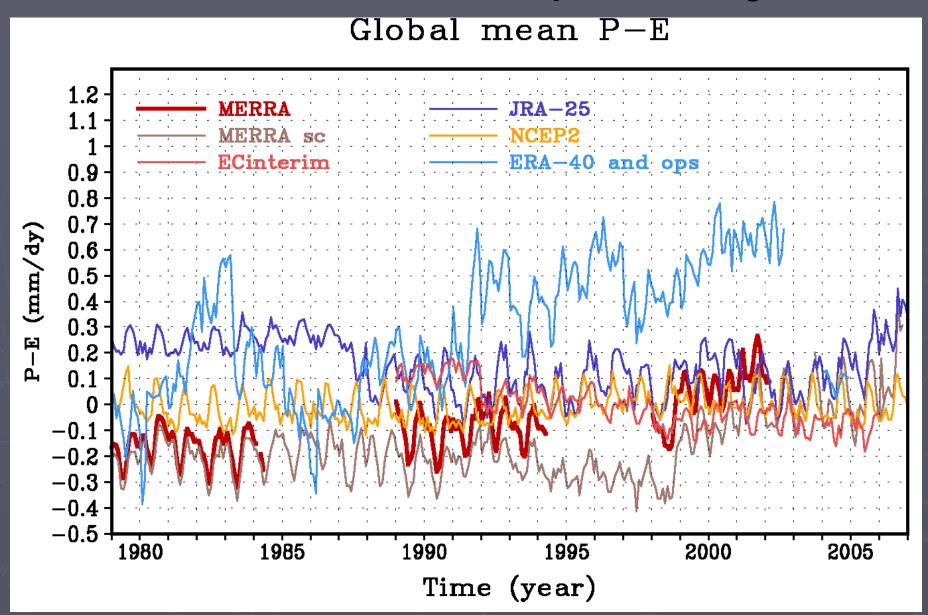
MERRA Production Status



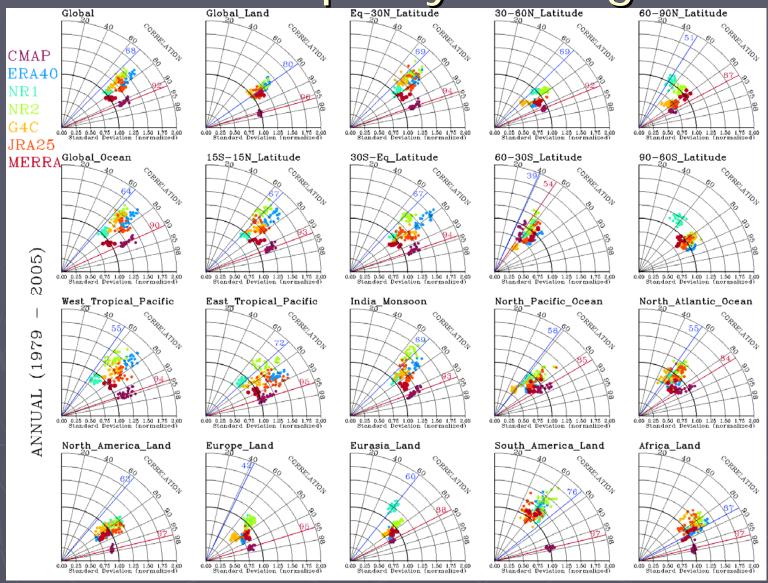
This figure is updated regularly at: http://gmao.gsfc.nasa.gov/research/merra/progress-events.php



Effect of Water Vapor Analysis

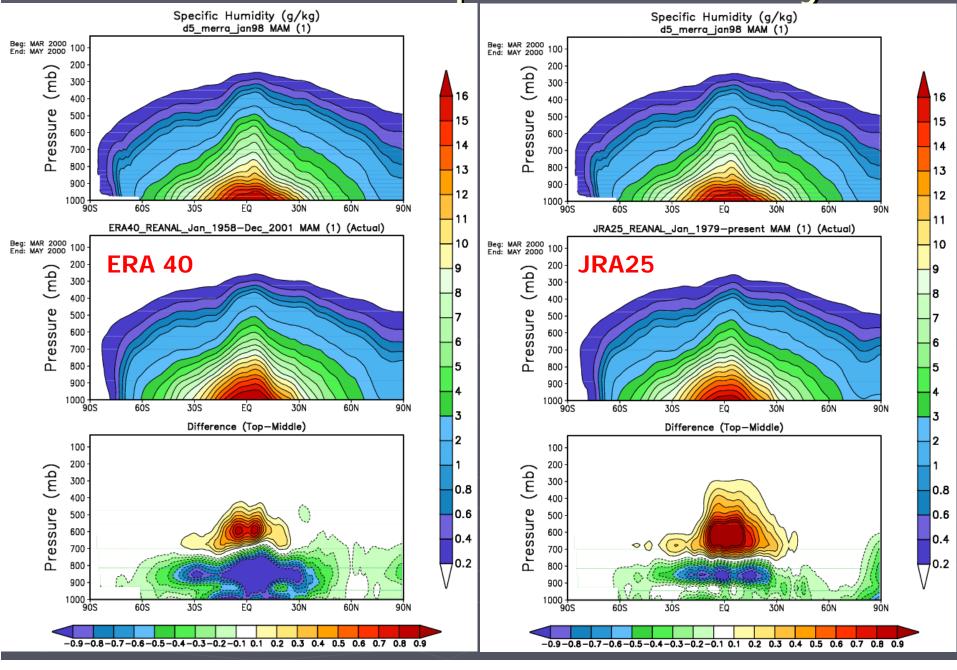


MERRA Precip Taylor Diagrams

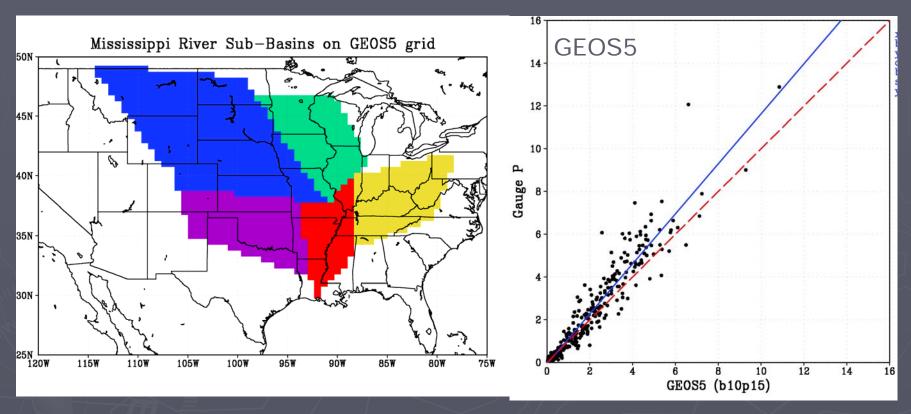


See also: Bosilovich et al (2008, JAMC)

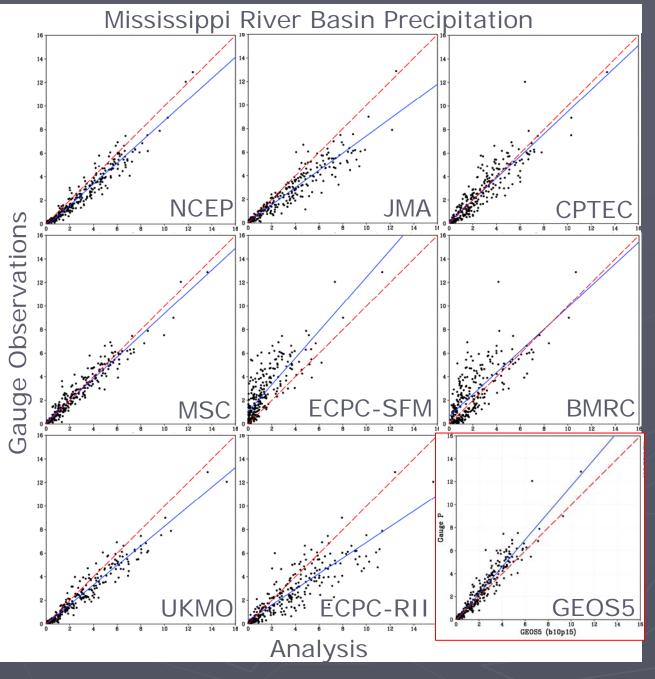
Zonal Mean Specific Humidity



Basin-scale Precipitation



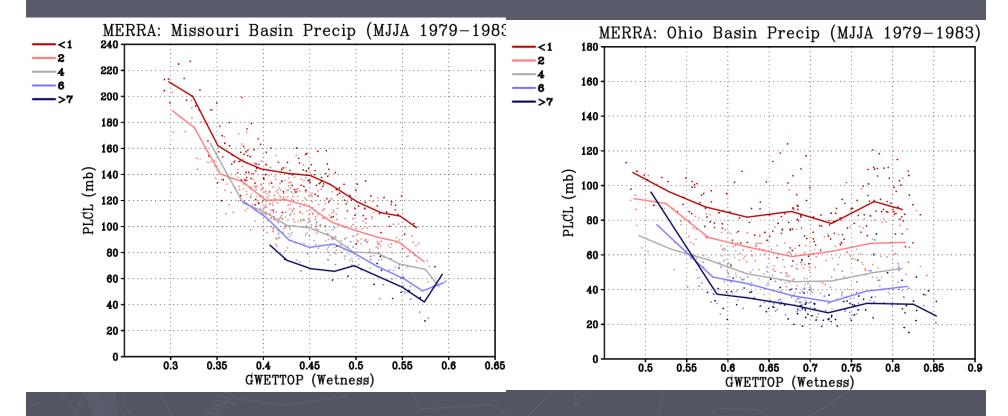
- ► CPC US ¼ gridded gauge data
- Daily, Jan 1 Sep 30 2004
- Consider all of the Mississippi River Basin domain
- ► Comparison with CEOP Multi-Models in Poster session



Jan-Sep 2004 Daily MRB Precipitation

- MRB is in the heart of a data rich region for analyses
- Precipitation is independent (not assimilated)
- ►In general, Models have different characters
- ► Most overestimate high rain events
- ►BMRC excessively dry summer
- GEOS5 slight under estimate, but otherwise comparable with the best

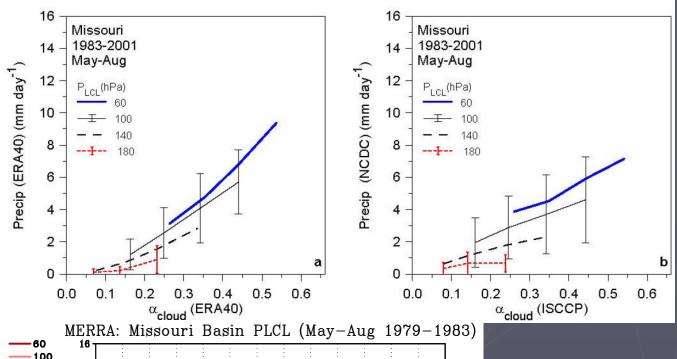
MERRA: Missouri and Ohio LCL, Wetness and Precip

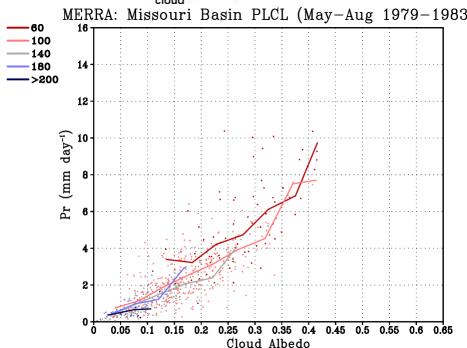


Following A. Betts et al. compare soil wetness with LCL and precipitation to estimate land/atm coupling

The LCL is not sensitive to soil wetness over the Ohio, and a bit more over the Missouri

Cloud forcing to Precipitation

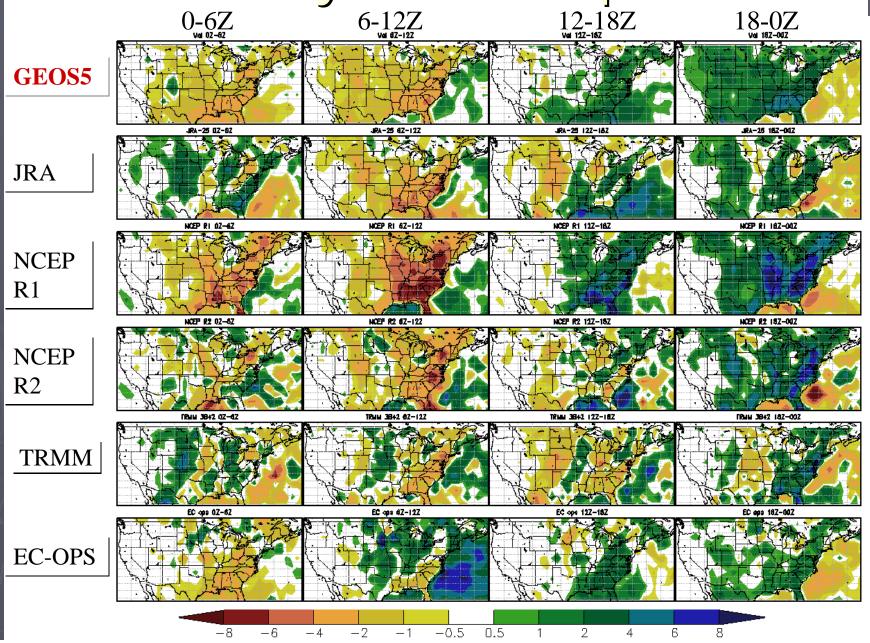


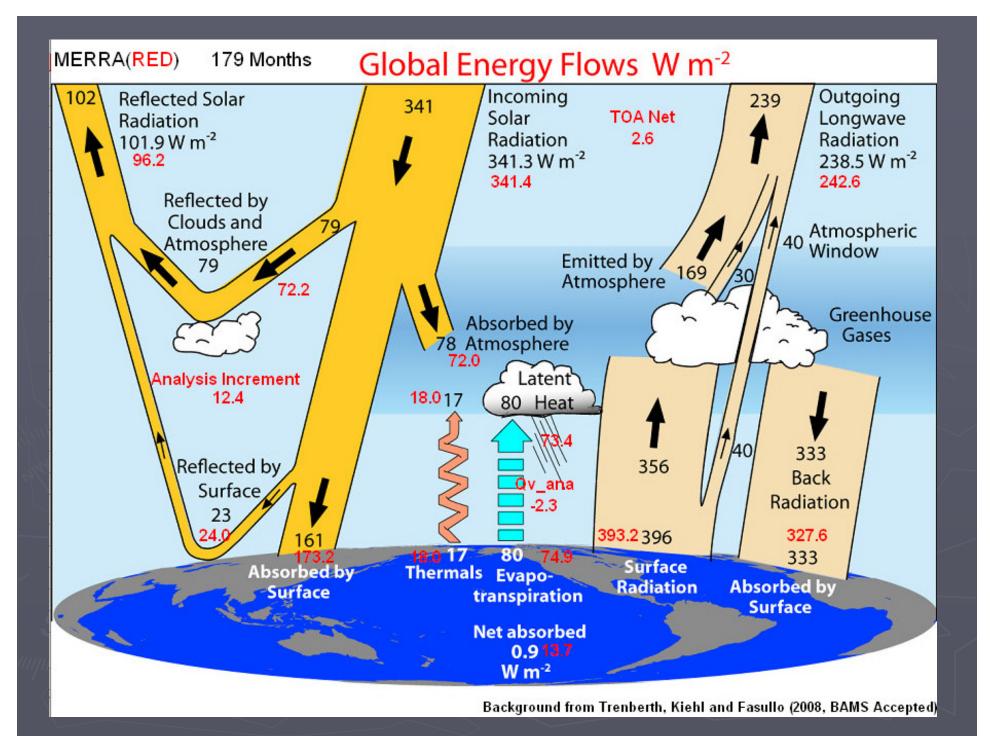


Cloud Albedo, a SW cloud forcing diagnostic (Betts et al)

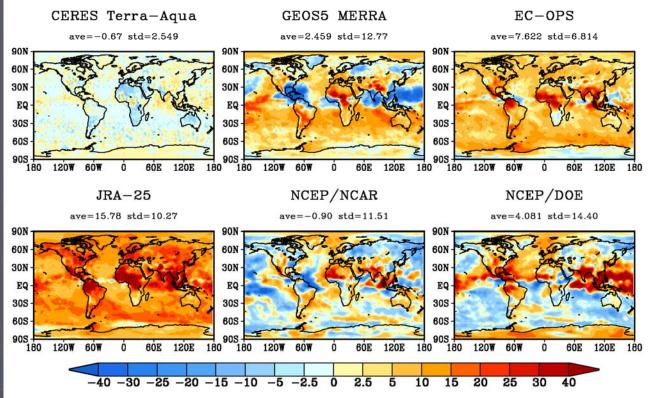
MERRA underestimates the maximum range of both ISSCP observations and ERA40 over the Missouri

Diurnal Cycle of Precipitation





Jul 2004 TOA LW diff from CERES ERBE-like (W/m^2)



TOA LW comparison of reanalyses

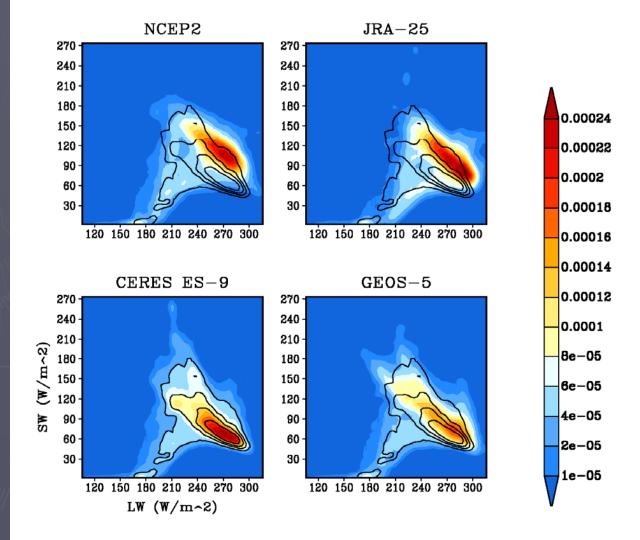
- •All reanalyses get similar patterns as observation.
- •The difference between observations can be a reference for the uncertainty in reanalyses.
- •For all reanalyses, strongest error happens over tropical convective regions.
- •MERRA TOA LW flux bias mean and standard deviation are moderate among reanalyses.

TOA LW difference (W/m²)	Jan, 2004		Jul, 2004	
	Ave	STD	Ave	STD
CERES Terra - Aqua	-0.8	2.4	-0.7	2.5
MERRA - CERES	5.4	9.1	2.5	12.8
ECOPS - CERES	8.9	7.3	7.6	6.8
JRA25 - CERES	16.2	9.0	15.8	10.3
NCEP1 - CERES	-0.5	11.4	-0.9	11.5
NCEP2 - CERES	4.6	14.4	4.1	14.4

From Junye Chen

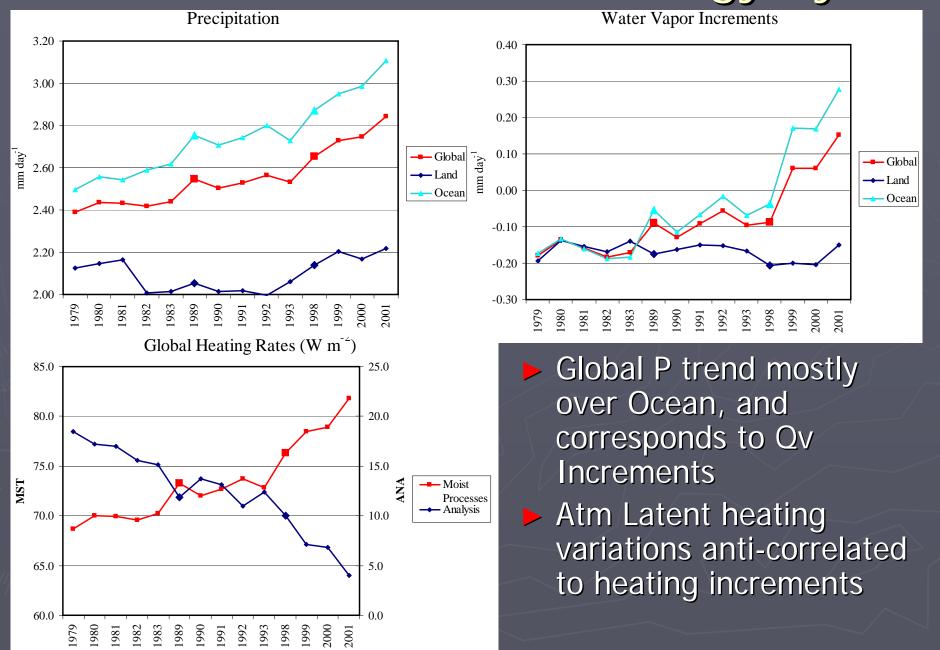
TOA LW-SW Joint Freq. Distribution

01/04-07/04 TOA LW-SW Joint frequency distribution

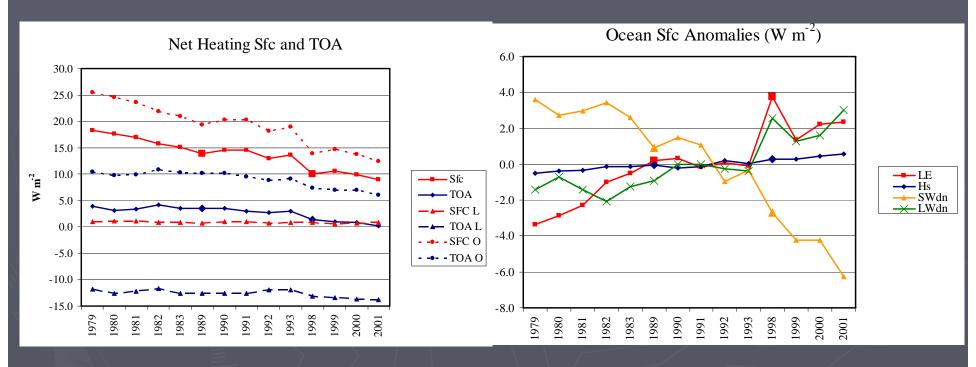


- •LW-SW Joint
 Frequency
 Distribution (JFD)
 shows the
 relationship of LW
 and SW under
 different atmospheric
 states.
- •The shape and location of MERRA LW-SW JFD is closer to CERES observation, while the MERRA pattern is a little stretched.
- •From Junye Chen

Trends in the Water and Energy Cycles



Net Surface and TOA Imbalance

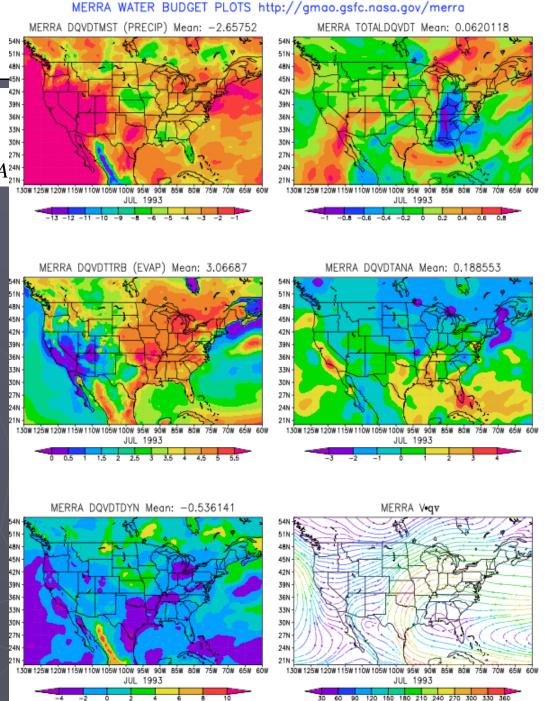


- Global surface net imbalance is improving in time, mostly changing over Ocean
- ► The Ocean net imbalance is decreasing in incoming SW radiation and increasing LE

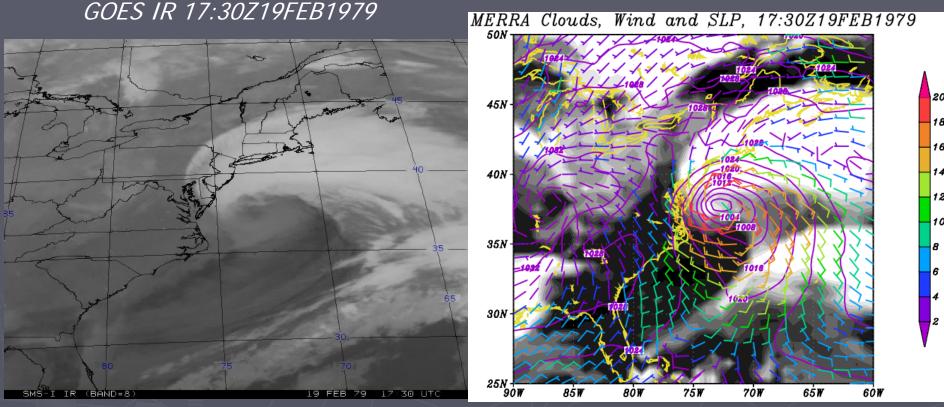
Vertically-Integrated Water Vapor Budget for July 1993

$$\frac{\partial qv}{\partial t} = E - P - \nabla \cdot qv + \frac{\partial qv}{\partial t} \int_{ANA^{2d}}^{3d} dt$$

- Complete budgets are available including all tendencies and analysis increments
- Water (all phases), Ozone, KE, Enthalpy, Included
- Also, land-only budgets
- Tremendous effort by Max Suarez, Larry Takacs and Randy Koster

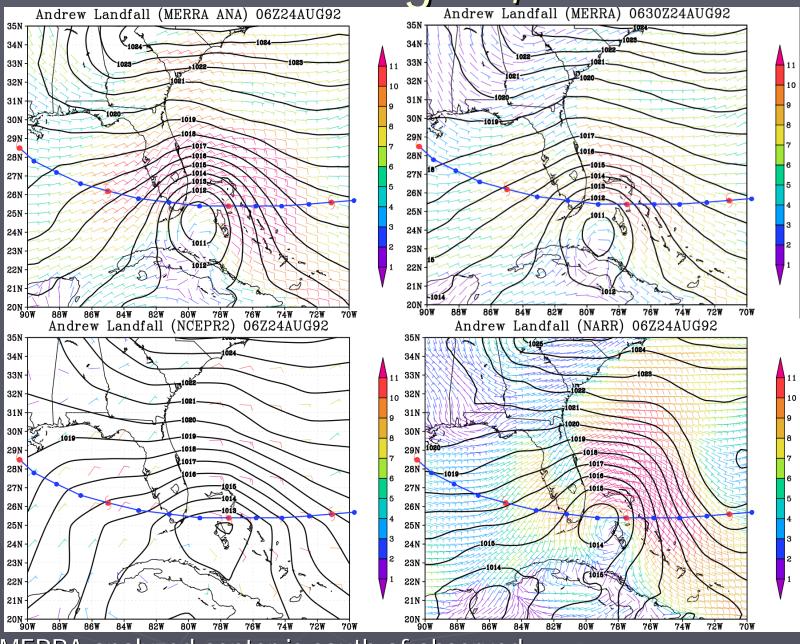


Presidents Day Snow Feb 19, 1979



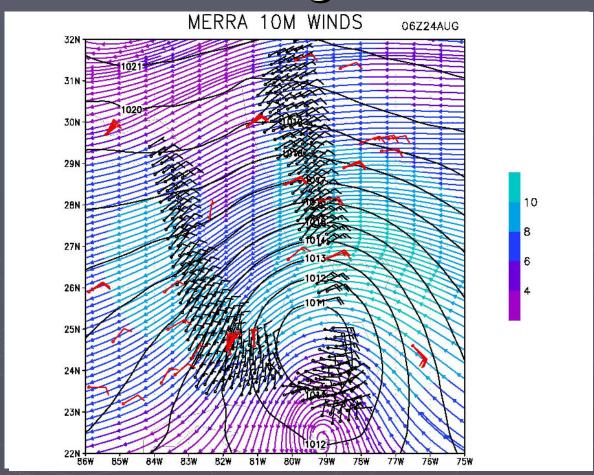
(Barbs every other grid space)

Much fewer observations early in the record, still weather can be reasonable Andrew Aug 24, 1992



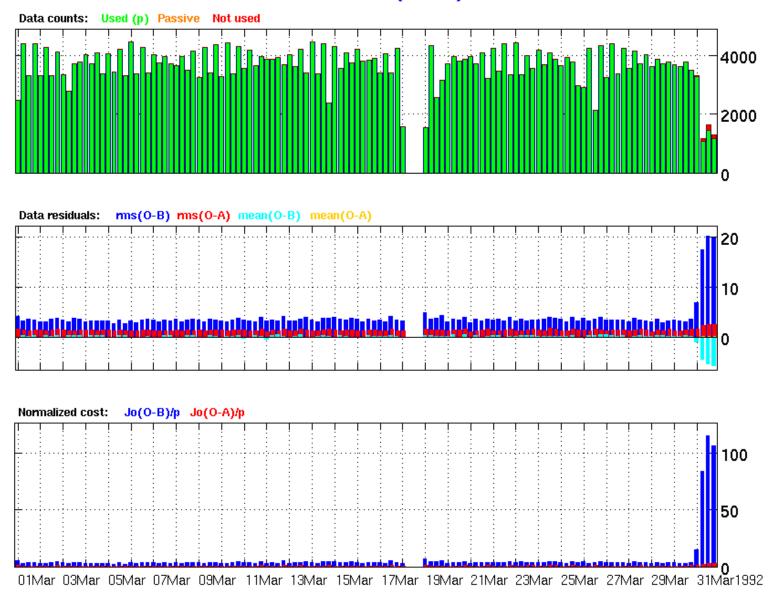
MERRA analyzed center is south of observed

Andrew Aug 24, 1992

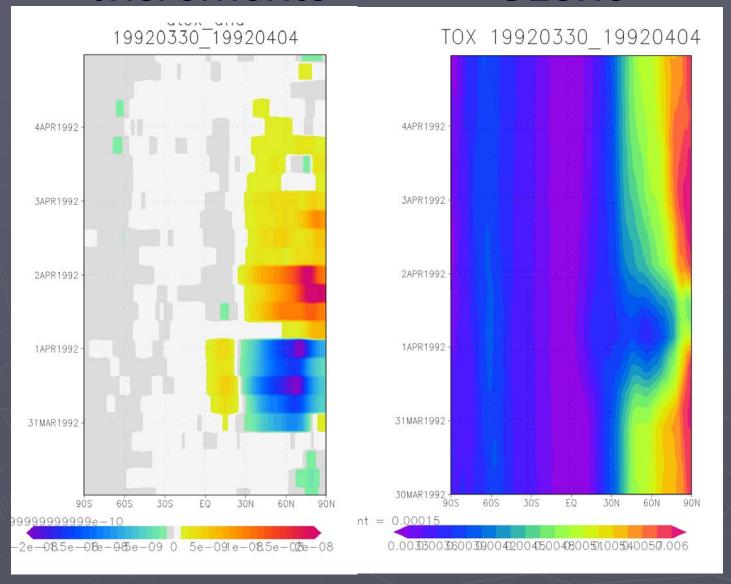


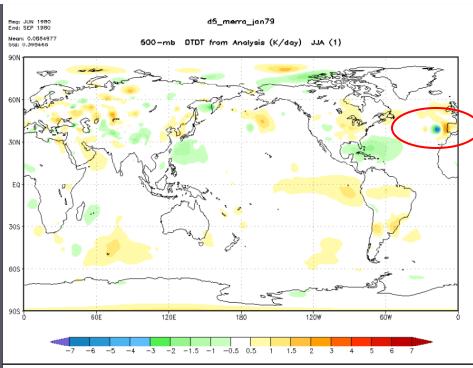
- ► Contaminated ERS1 data is used
- Resolution still too coarse for small TCs

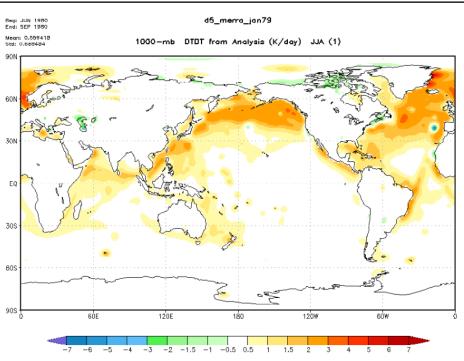
All ozone data (Global)



Ozone response to questionable data Increments Ozone

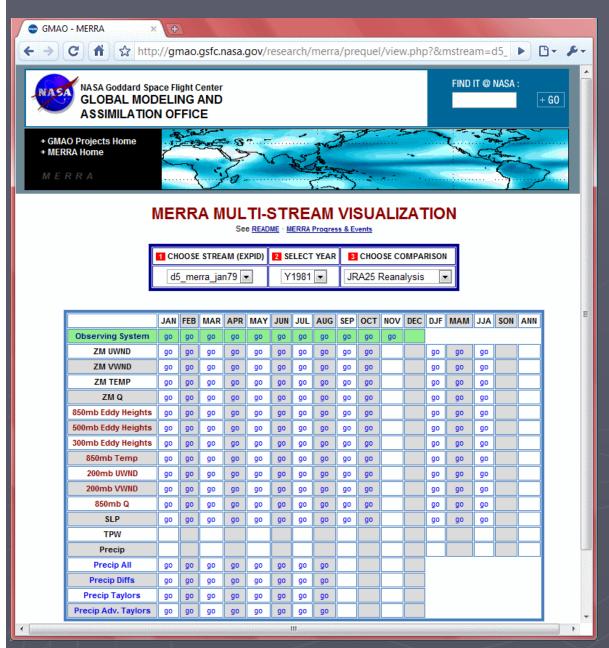






Flawed sounding: Azores

- ► 1979-1980: A persistent sounding west of Portugal is very different from others nearby
- The result is a persistent counter-increment that affects energetics and moisture budgets



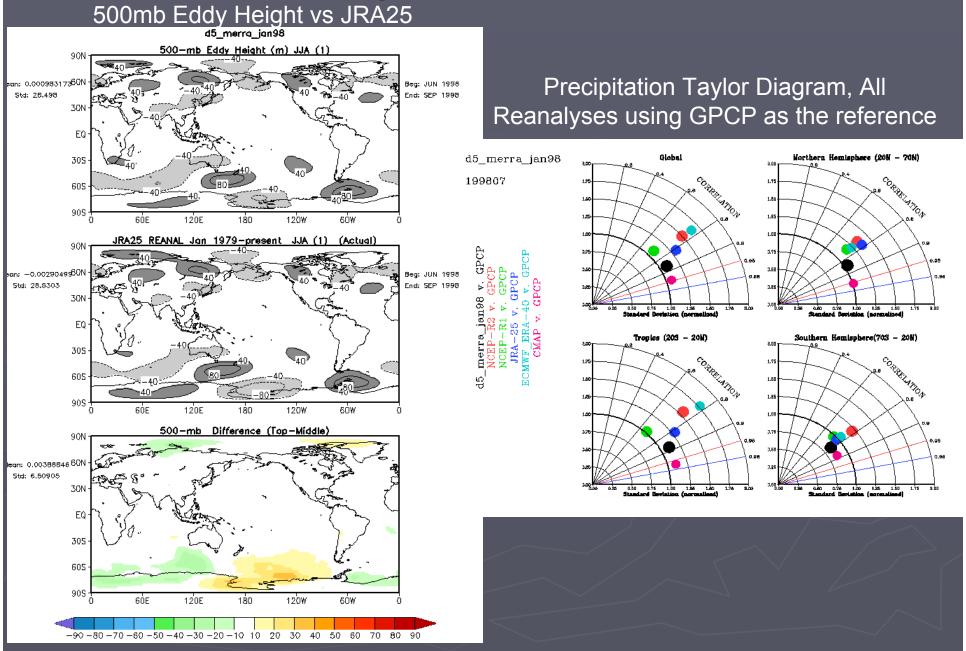
MERRA On-Line Atlas

- Updated regularly with monthly comparisons versus existing reanalyses and some global observed data sets
- More comparisons being added and will be redone at the completion of MERRA
- <u>Beta Version:</u>
 <u>Comments Welcome</u>

http://gmao.gsfc.nasa.gov/research/merra/prequel/view.php

Example figures from the Atlas





MERRA Documentation

- ► GEOS5 Model and Assimilation Document, Rienecker et al., 2008: NASA/ TM-2008-104606, V27
- MERRA File Specification, Suarez et al. (Outlines the output data format, and information on variables)
- MERRA Validation, Bosilovich et al. (Results of the GEOS5 Validation Experiments, prior to beginning MERRA production)